

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1897.

DAILY, per Year ..... 6 00 SUNDAY, per Year..... 8 00 DAILT AND SUNDAY, per Year..... 8 00 DAILY AND BUNDAY, per Month..... Postage to foreign countries added.

Panis-Riosque No. 19, near Grand Hotel, and

Elesque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines. If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for tion wish to have rejected articles retur

publication with to nut stamps for that purpose. The Sun and the Rapid Transit De-

cision. It seems to us that the Appellate Division

of the Supreme Court has sustained the epinion heretofore rendered by THE SUN. The opinion of the Court comprises a majority of THE SUN's objections to the rapid transit scheme. It sets forth all the faults that we have placed from time to time before the public. Wherein alone it differs with us is in its quasi approval of the report of the Rapid Transit Commission. We should not ourselves have withheld our approval of that report if it had occurred to us to temper our approval with stipulations which would have made the report void and of no effect.

THE SUN has been absolutely alone among the newspapers of New York in its opposition to the rapid transit scheme, and it is gratified to find that it is sustained and even fortified in its position by so eminent a tribunal as the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. And we may add that were this not as conspicuous a fact as it is, and, to certain of our neighbors, as painful a fact as it is, they would tell the truth about it to their readers instead of deluding them with the rubbish they are now printing.

The Deficit Nearly Fifty Millions. The subjoined remark is from the Neu

York Tribune of yesterday : "Not often is a more impudent falsehood uttered than the assertion by THE SUN that 'the tariff is piling up the deficit higher and higher every month.'"

The fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, ended with a deficit of \$22,036,526. The schedules of the new tariff went into operation on July 24.

The Government's expenditures for July were \$49,893,000, and the receipts from customs, internal revenue, and miscellaneous sources were \$39,027,364. At the end of the first month of the present fiscal year the deficit was \$10,865,635, disregarding

The Government's expenditures for Auust were \$33,295,000. The receipts were \$18,943,205. At the end of the second month of the present fiscal year, the first full month of the new tariff's operations, the deficit had grown from \$10,865,635 to \$25,425,338.

The Government's expenditures for September were \$24,752,361. The receipts were \$21,319,644. At the end of the third month of the present fiscal year, and the second full month of the present tariff's operations, the deficit had grown from \$25,425,338 to \$29,012,954.

The expenditures for October were \$33. 713,000. The receipts were \$24,390,347. At the end of the fourth month of the fiscal year, and the third month of the present tariff, the deficit had grown from \$29,-012,954 to \$38,338,607.

The expenditures for November were \$33,146,000. The receipts were \$25,168.-987. At the end of the fifth month of the fiscal year, and the fourth month of the resent tariff, the deficit had grown from \$38,338,607 to \$45,986,023.

These figures are taken from the Treasury statements. The slight discrepancies in the footings which will be noted by any one who follows arithmetically the steady growth of the deficit, month by month, from \$11,000,000 at the end of July to 846,000,000 at the end of November, are due to the circumstance that the Treasury statement records expenditures in round numbers, while recording receipts to the dollar and cent.

For the first seventeen days of December the Treasury statement for Dec. 17 shows an apparent decrease in the accumulated deficit for the fiscal year, namely a decrease during the first half of De cember from \$45,986,023 to \$19,280,-923. This is a mere trick of book keeping, not particularly creditable to .the department. The apparent reduction in the deficit is obtained by including as income of the Government \$28,-000,000 refunded to the Treasury for advances heretofore made to the Pacific railroads. Correcting this misstatement of the Government's current revenues, the deficit has grown during the first seventeen days of December from \$45,986,023 to about \$47.250.000.

The foregoing demonstration is not intended for the moral benefit of the liar who in an article entitled "The Deficit Diminishing," accuses THE SUN of "impudent falsehood" when it states that "the tariff is piling up the deficit higher and higher every month," but for the information of nest people who may not have discovered yet what a liar the Tribune liar is.

## The Business End of a Bill.

The bill forbidding pelagic sealing by American citizens, which has passed both houses of Congress, doubtless strikes many persons as a very inadequate treatment of an important and pressing subject. If it sets our country right in the matter, it certainly makes no provision for seeing that other countries are set right. It furnishes an example to be followed, yet without giving any assurance that the Canadians, who are by great odds the chief supporters of pelagic sealing, will follow it.

The explanation doubtless is that the present is not the most favorable moment for full and final legislation. The House, In former years, passed, by a decisive vote, a bill authorizing the killing of all the seals on the Pribylov Islands, so getting the utmost value of the skins for ourselves, instead of waiting for the rather slower process of extermination by pelagic hunting, in which the proceeds would mostly go to the Victoria hunters. But just now England and Canada are considering what shall intermit pelagic scaling in Behring Sea for a year or two, so that any threatening legislation is avoided by Congress, The proposal, therefore, to kill all the seals, unless such a modus vivendi should be proa former House, was decisively rejected in that body the other day.

But while the current bill may appear

very mild and inadequate, it closes with a provision which suggests that the sting is at the tail. Section 9 declares that "the importation into the United States by any person whatsoever of fur seal skins taken in the waters mentioned in this act, whether raw, dressed, dyed, or manufactured, is hereby prohibited," and such skins are to be seized and destroyed.

Thus, in addition to prohibiting pelagio sealing by American citizens, the bill shuts up one market, our own, to the products of pelagic sealing as carried on by others. Hitherto the prepared skins could come from London, or the raw skins from Victoria, without hindrance. Even now there may be devices for evading the act, and, at most, the markets of the rest of the world are open to pelagio scaling; but at least one step further is taken against this bar-

Meanwhile we await the action of Great Britain and the Dominion. The scaling season in the North Atlantic is usually well under way early in the year, lasting until the 1st of May, when the closed period begins, while the Behring Sea pelagic catch opens on Aug. 1. There is ample time for stopping the latter by mutual agreement, and should there be no sign of doing this, on the part of England and Canada, Congress, which will be in session for months yet, can supplement its bill by a radical and decisive measure.

That \$15,000,000 Bond. The outcry made by the partisans of the underground Rapid Transit Railroad, over the requirement of a bond for \$15,000,000 from the contractors for building and operating the road, shows that the court has touched a sensitive spot in the pockets of the schemers who were proposing to embark in the enterprise.

The plan of the schemers evidently was to build the road, if they could get the job at a price large enough to make it profitsble, and then, if after operating it for a year or so they found it did not earn the rental they promised to pay, to abandon it to the city. They would keep the profits they had made in the work of construction, and leave to the city a worthless hole in the ground, with a debt of \$35,000,000 to \$50,000,000 incurred in acquiring it.

the head by the Supreme Court. The contract provided for in section 34 of the Rapid Transit act is one not only for the construction of the road, but also for its 'equipment, maintenance, and operation" for not less than thirty-five nor more than fifty years, and the contractors for the work are to give to the city a bond "in such amount as the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners shall require, and with sureties to be approved by said board' for the prompt payment of "the amount of annual rental" specified in the contract, which is to be not less than the interest on the bonds issued by the city for the construction, and 1 per cent. per annum in addition as a sinking fund for the payment of the principal. The objection that it will be impossible to find sureties for a bond to run thirty-five or fifty years is therefore one that should have been raised before the scheme was submitted to the Supreme Court. It is too late now to say that the condition imposed by the court is novel and unreasonable. The suggestion that the bond may be given to secure the construction of the road alone. and not its operation subsequently, is in flat contradiction to the requirements of

Mr. ALBERT B. BOARDMAN, one of the counsel for the Rapid Transit Commissioners, well remarks: "The giving of a bond for construction and equipment is not the important question, for the cost of this can be approximately estimated. It would not be so with the bond to guarantee operation for fifty years. What the earning capacity of such a road would be can only be a matter of conjecture, and for any syndicate to qualify in \$30,000,000 for that time is rather a large matter to consider."

The pageant of the jubilee was expected to convince the British colonists who witnessed it that the British Empire is not only the richest of all nations and the strongest at sea, but that, with the ardent feeling of loyalty evinced by its dependencies, it might defy the rest of the world. A very different impression was made on one of the Canadian onlookers, Lieut. Col. GEORGE T. DENISON, who tells some unpleasant truths in the current number of

which all the other precautions are abso-

lutely useless. Col. DENISON proceeds to prove this by incontrovertible statistics. He recalls, for instance, that in the great wars with NA-POLEON the United Kingdom was able to feed itself, and that even as late as the Crimean War, in 1854-55, the home production of breadstuffs, after deducting seed, was 16,427,742 quarters, while the imports were only 2,983,000 quarters. In 1856 no fewer than 4,213,651 acres were still sown in the United Kingdom, as against only ,456,200 acres sown in 1895-96. At present England is living from hand to mouth to an extent of which few of her people have any idea. Col. DENISON found, from the best authority be could obtain in Liverpool, that, last August, the supply of wheat in the hands of importers was for between three and four weeks only. He goes on to say that a stoppage of the importation of foreign wheat for two months would reduce the rations for the British people to

Let us look at the proof of this last asser tion. According to the Corn Trade Year Book for 1896, the United Kingdom imported that year 23,431,000 quarters of breadstuffs and herself produced for home consumption only 4,325,000 quarters. Of these imports, Russia and the United States together control, directly and indionly 4,271,000 quarters imported from | the old oppressive conditions. countries free from the control of those

What is meant by the "indirect" control of Russia and the United States! Col. DENISON has in view the fact that England ing the Constitution of Cuba by decrees, in 1896 imported from France 564,000 says El Nacional to the Liberals, "but requarters, and from Germany 308,000 quarters; but that France berself imported in that very year 4,471,000 quarters and Germany 6,924,000 quarters. Obviously, if Russia and the United States placed an embargo on the export of breadstuffs, they return for his acquiescence in previous de-

French and German Imports of such amodities, and thereby stop all exportation of them from those countries. Were Russia and the United States to withhold food products from all the world, as, in the event of war with the British Empire, they undoubtedly would withhold them, France and Germany would be forced to prohibit exports of food in order to prevent famine

and revolution at home. The nations other than Russia and the United States which, alone, could supply food to England, send her now only 4,271,. 000 quarters, which, presumably, constitutes the greater portion of their surplus; and they certainly could not furnish in addition more than a very small fraction of the additional 19,160,000 quarters of breadstuffs, which the United Kingdom would require to feed her people. As to the grains other than wheat, which might be used for food, the supply of these also is badly placed from a British viewpoint, Russia and the United States controlling a very large proportion of them, as they do of the bacon, ham, cheese, lard, and fresh beef consumed in the British Islands.

When Col. DENISON pointed out to Englishmen the gravity of these facts he received various replies. Some assumed that a war with the United States was out of the question. Touching this assumption, Col. DENISON remarked that Canadians were better able to judge of the state of feeling on the American continent, and he expressed the opinion that if England found herself in a life-and-death struggle, particularly if it were with Russia, the United States would be almost certain to throw in their whole strength against England. To those who thought that, in case of war, Russia and the United States would not impose an embargo on food products because it would interfere with their trade, our Canadian rejoins that, if England had command of the sea, her opponents would have only one possible weapon, namely, an embargo on food, and would be driven to recur to the only offensive action practicable.

Still other optimistic Englishmen relied upon trade theories, which they thought would override all military conditions, and maintained that the demand would create the supply, whereupon they were invited to explain why the demand did not create the supply for besieged Paris in 1870. Those, again, who were pos sessed with a vague confidence that Great Britain, having command of the sea, would be able to get food somehow, were requested to indicate where she would get it, seeing that, according to the statistics for 1896, there were only 4.271. 000 quarters to be had outside of Russia and the United States.

Moreover, Col. DENISON does not believe that Great Britain could maintain an abso lute control of the sea everywhere. He thinks she would be able to dominate certain routes and keep them open, but he deems it unreasonable to expect that even her fleet could command all the sea routes all the time in all parts of the world. It is, therefore, by no means certain that she could count upon securing even the small fraction of her breadstuffs which she now obtains from countries other than the United States and Russia. Of the few routes which probably could be kept open one is that from the Straits of Belle Isle to the North of Ireland, and it is this fact which causes Col. DENISON to lay great stress on the importance of stimulating the growth of wheat in British North America. The imposition by England of a duty of two or three shillings a quarter on foreign wheat, while Canadian wheat was admitted duty free, would increase, he says, Canada's production of that staple by leaps and bounds. It would, at the same time, be likely to bring back the United Kingdom's home production of wheat to something like the figures which prevailed during the Crimean war.

Such is the view of England's predicament taken by a friendly Canadian observer. We add that the remedy suggested by Col. DENISON will never be adopted, for the workmen in England's factories will never submit to any material increase in the price of breadstuffs. They would not consent to it, even if the colonies would admit British manufactures duty free while taxing similar commodities imported from foreign nations.

There is, consequently, no escape for England from a situation which is daily grow ing worse, the fatal character of which will be revealed to every one should she ever find herself involved in war with Russia and the United States.

### What Is Sagasta's Decree of Auton

omy Worth to Cuba? The Constitution of Spain was proclaimed on June 30, 1876. It clearly declares in its first article that "the power to make laws rests in the Cortes with the King." The King is the executive. He can issue decrees, bearing the signature of one of his responsible Ministers, but a royal decree is not a law.

As the King's signature is requisite in order to complete a law voted by the Cortes, so also is the approval of the Cortes necessary to convert a royal decree into a law. A law has the sanction of the nation. A decree, without sanction by the Cortes, represents only the authority of the Minister who signs it, together with the King's authority. A law is enduring. A decree may be ephemeral after the exit from office of the Minister who issued it. The law-making powers of the King of Spain and his Ministers are very limited, because Spain is a constitutional monarchy.

The autonomy just granted to Cuba by the Spanish Government is not proclaimed in a law, but by a decree. The Queen Regent of Spain, Dona Maria Cristina, in the name of her son, Don ALFONSO XIII., signed that document in her palace on Nov. 25, 1897. The signature of Don PRÁXEDES MATEO SAGASTA, the Queen's Prime Minister, is affixed also to the decree to make it legal. But what guarantee of durability has autonomy that is granted in such terms! As long as Seffor SAGASTA remains in power and cares to keep his word, the decree will be valid. After the fall of the Liberal Cabinet and the formation of a Conservative Government, a Conservative Minister can in another decree wipe out Sagasta's autonomy with a single rectly, about 19,160,000 quarters, leaving | stroke of his pen, pushing Cuba back into

> El Nacional, the Madrid organ of that irreconcilable Conservative ex-Minister. Don FRANCISCO ROMERO ROBLEDO, has already made the threat. "You are changmember that our turn will come soon.

Senor Sagasta himself admits this danger in the preamble of the royal decree. He tries to conciliate the Conservatives by asking their support in this instance in bargo on the export of breadstuffs, they return for his acquiescence in previous de-would at once cut off the bulk of crees of Canovas. He invokes "the hard "the cardinal of the seas," or whether

future approval of the Cortes. He laments that the new regime granted to Cuba has

much as the contest may be made after the expected amalgamation of Carlists, Conservatives, and Republicans against Seffor SAGASTA. Even if they win, the Liberals themselves may not request the approval of the Cortes for Cuban autonomy. How much is Seflor SAGASTA's decree

## autonomy for Cuba worth to Cuba ?

Strengthening the Asiatic Squadron Admiral SELFRIDGE to detach the Raleigh from the European station and send her to the Asiatic, show that our Government is alive to the great movements, present

Our Aslatic squadrou is habitually the strongest one outside of home waters, save when some special occurrence, like the civil war in Brazil or the dispute with Chili, calls for a temporary demonstration elsewhere. But it is a squadron that is apt to be enlarged or contracted according to local exigencies. From it, for example, in former years, were taken reinforcements for the Behring Sea patrol, while, on the other hand, the war between China and Japan and the last great series of anti-mission outrages led to its increase.

Whether the seizure of Kiao Chou really foretells the general encroachment of European nations upon China, it is not easy yet to say. But our Government understands that it must be prepared to protect American interests, and the condition of affairs elsewhere makes it easy to spare vessels. just now, for Asiatic waters.

The Raleigh, 3,213 tons, under Capt. COGHLAN, now at Smyrna, should reach China some time in January. The Helena, 1392 tons, Commander SWINBURNE, left New York yesterday, but is not due on the Asiatic station until next summer, as she is to call at Bermuda, Gibraltar and the ports of North Africa, and, after going through the Suez Canal, to ascend the Ruphrates as far as Bagdad. The Marietta, 1.000 tons, Lieut.-Commander Symonds, now at Sitka, is expected, on being relieved by the Wheeling, to form a third reinforcement for the Asiatic squadron. Finally, the Concord, 1,710 tons, Commander WALKER, now repairing at Mare Island.

will go to Chinese waters. Commodore Dewey has already under his command the flagship Olympia, 5,870 tons, Capt. GRIDLEY, the most powerful of our vessels now in foreign waters; the Boston, 3,000 tons, Capt. WILDES; the Petrel, 892 tons, Lieut.-Commander Woon, and the Monocacy, 1,370 tons, Commander FARENHOLT. The old Monocacy, after long and useful service, may be detached on the arrival of the Helena, which is also of light draught and useful for going up the Chinese rivers; but with the other vessels it will be seen that our Asiatic squadron is to be a strong one during the coming year.

### Several Extinct Americans.

set forth fitly the destructive force that is bound up in the individual Man.

homo, apparently bent on the extirpation of every living thing that exists in a state of nature, is a constant exemplification of the tendencies of the race. Take, for example, the annihilation of the herds of the Ameri can bison that once covered the great plains of the Northwest. As lately as 1860 these animals existed in millions, covering the vast spaces of the Western plains, fairly embrowning the swales and rolls of the prairies over which the Pacific-bound emisetting sun. The pushing out of many railroads enabled thousands of tourists to shoot buffalo from car windows. British "sportsmen," in quest of big game, counted their trophies by scores. Wanton pot hunters slew unnumbered herds of the pahave lost their game and their bunting falo herded in the Yellowstone Park reservation, as if the feeble bovine relics were the deadly enemies of mankind. Almost within the memory of people now

living, the fur-hearing seal was to be found in great numbers on almost all the coasts of the Pacific from the Arctic to the Antarctic. With an avid rapacity that overcame all obstacles, man has so nearly exterminated these poor creatures that only a comparatively slender colony of them survives on a group of islands just below the Arctic circle; and so loud is the clamor, so determined the pursuit of the destrovers, that it appears likely that the United States Gov. ernment, the last protector of the seal herd, will finally throw up in despair its contract to preserve seal life, abandoning the last of the race to the greed of the slaver.

The sea otter, another of the highly prized fur-bearing animals native to the American continent, has followed the beaver and preceded the buffalo into those "pale realms of shade," where, let us hope, the extinguished races of the brute creation bear company to the poor Indian and his

It was a bad year for the early French and English colonists in which they did not export a few hundred thousand beaver skins. The slaughter continued to a comparatively recent period; and as lately as in the fiftles OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, advising the dressy youngsters of the day, said

Lives with the beaver in Canadian brooks." generation that never knew the American

beaver of antiquity. Time and space are lacking for an attempt to catalogue the species now in process of extinetion by the American people. Whether Maine, who persistently evade the laws and entrap for their canneries the infant progeny

counter-jumpers who infest the decr-baunted forests, killing as many guides as deer, we must needs have before our eyes and evidence of the fact that destructive man is depopulating the earth of its

fera natura wherever found. Lord Bynon, in his famous apostroph to the ocean, somewhat optimistically says:

"Man marks the earth with ruto-bis con Stops with the shore; upon the watery plant The wrecks are all thy deed."

This is all very well for a poetic rhapsody. But the modern man, not satisfied with blowing down the Palisades of the Hudson and choking the great geysers of the Yellowstone, is now busily engaged in depopulating the ocean, exterminating the succulent and irenic turtle, despoiling us of the meditative clam, and decimating even the finny tribes of the sea.

To what intent is all this destruction? To gratify man's insatiate desire to destroy, or to fill the purses of greediness and rapacity! In either case the struggle will soon be over. When the children of another generation read with watering mouths of the good things that their ancestors enjoyed, they will regard their pictures of buffalo, fur seals, terrapin, and lobsters with the same ignorant curiosity with which we now gaze on the scientific reproductions of the dinornis, the megatherium, and the cephalopod.

The official returns of the recent election have been received from each of the countles by the Secretary of State at Albany. They show that Justice PARKER for Chief Judge of the C urt of Appeals received a plurality over Justice WALLACE of 60.889. In the first edition of THE Sun the morning after election the returns showed that Justice PARKER's plurality in the State was 61,125.

The Associated Press apparently did not give to its victims any figures whatever on the result of the election in the State. This is shown by the wild guessing at the re-ult by our unfortunate contemporaries who depended on that distended organization for their returns. Here are

to Justice PARKER:		
World	107,00	00
Herald	80,0	Н
Press	75.00	ðŧ
Journal	40,00	91
Times	87,0	0(
	1/20	

ome and untrustworthy m chinery of the news trust. It gathered its own figures of the election from every county in the State. The result attests that these figures, which were gathered and printed within eight hours of the closing of the polls, were within 236 votes of the result as shown by the official figures-one of the most marvellous feats of election reporting ever accomplished.

# P. CONNOR, Kaneas City's weather poet, may some day become laureate of all Great Britain.—Kun-sus City Times.

A weather poet has continual diet for his Muse, whereas the easiest laureate only finds occasional pickings. The Hon. P. Connon can never run out of subjects, whereas even princes and princesses cannot always be coming into the world or getting married. The Hon. P. CONNOR ought to be able to produce at least a hundred weather poems a week; but however great his fertility may be, he is far exceeded in imagination by the post who writes the weather predictions. That genius soars above facts and wraps the clouds as towels around his sublime

The Hon, PATRICK JEROME GLEASON has had a quick reven e. The once unjust pubconduct and noble language during the brief DANIEL CREEDON and the Hon. INFANT MC-Coy has endeared him to the world, clothed Long Island City with new triumphal robes, and moved in hearts all rocky once the late re morse of love.

Mr. SWINBURNE takes a pride in avowing his literacy. He is now approaching the threescore and on limit.—Cereland Flain Dealer and others.

Mr. SWINBURNE is in his sixty-first year, not a very close approach to threescore and ten. The assertion as to his "pride in avowing his 'illiteracy'" is probably equal in truth to the assertion about his age. Perhaps he takes pride in avowing his alliteracy, if such a word there be. His cases are still full of selected vowels and consonants and adjectives alliterative; and the vials of his wrath are still poured thunderously out in the magazines.

An Illinois short-horn cow rejoicing or grieving in the grandiose name of Volumniall has just been sold for \$800, but Mrs. O'LEARY's too gifted and skittish Firemaker still holds the Illinois record and the world's.

After a swelling exordium about "the people of the sheep ranges, the people of the the mines, the people of the factory and forge, our esteemed contemporary, the Indianapolis Sentinel, avers that the silver issue is "an issue between the goose and the " an who plucks the goose." It is painful to hear from silver lips the charge that silver men are geese. It is difficult to remember any case where the goose has successfully resisted the goose plucker.

Once more the Hon, BENTON McMILLIN s trying to bring to bay a Senatorship from Tennessee, and once more the Senatorship show an inclination to take to the water. Mr. Mo MILLIN's talents are fully appreciated, even by himself, but many good judges think that it would be wrong to withdraw him from the louse of Representatives, where he and the Hon. JOE BAILEY and a few others are quoted as Democratic leaders.

"I believe," quoth the Hon. Jim Jones of Arkansas, "that 90 per cent. of the American people are opposed to the policy of Hawaiian annexation." Thus once again does the Hon. JIM JONES labor, and labor hard, under the impression that he is 90 per cent, of the American

### Roman Catholic Schools in New York. From the Freeman's Journal.

At an important meeting of Catholic priests who have charge of Church schools, he'd last week at St loseph's parochial residence on Sixth avenue, the Rev. Dean O'Flynn stated that the Catho ics and the lews were doing more for education than any other class of the population. Here are the figures of the

Boys attending Church schools ... Girls attending Church schools ... #7,881 \$200,961 924,700 Total.... Value of school properties .

"In addition to three figures," said Dean O'Flynn cating 4,432 boys and girls. These figures are only for this city. In Brooklyn the Church seh are in Church schools 199,945 boys and girls, with over 10,000 in the academies and colleges."

From the Florida Times Union and Olliss MIDDLEBURG, Dec. 14 .- John Bax and Miss Marths Green were married last Sunday.

Monument to a Bull Whale. The following epitaph is over a grave in the Care-

Bacred to Wilm. Collis
Boat Steerer of the SHIP
BailNi george of New SED
ford who fly the Will of
Almitey god
was siviniery injured by a
BULL, WHALE
of this land on
18 March 1869
Also to also to
Padro advantas of Guam
Ath MATE drouwned on
the SAME Date his
Back broken by WHALE
above
Med Tiones.

Ets Perkins on Chesp Cotton and Cheap Silver. HENDERSON, Tex., Dec. 17 .- My trip through the Southwest has taken me through Tennessee, Texas and across into Mexico. I send good news from the manufacturing States, better news from the wheat and corn States, but sad news

When I saked Jefferson Crow, the noted cotton buyer of Henderson, Tex., what made cotton

year we raised 8,000,000 bales and got 8 cents s pound for it. This year we have raised 10,000,-000 bales and the farmer is getting 412 cents for it. The 10,000,000 bale crop this year will bring us \$60,000,000 less than the 8,000,000 bale crop raised last year. We cotton raisers are un

"And you can't raise cotton for 41s cents.

"No, sir. This price will bring our farmers out in debt. Let me make a comparison between your high-priced northern crops and our lowpriced southern crop. One good man in the South can make, if he has good luck, ten bales of cotton worth \$200. Why, ten fat hogs in Nebraska are worth \$200. If you should ask an Illinois farmer if he raised ten hogs he would

laugh at you and say:
"Ten hogs, sir! Why, there are a dozen hogs playing around the barnyard here and there are

fifty in the cornfields!" "What makes four-cent cotton !" I asked. "Over-production, sir. We have raise 2,000,000 bales more than the world wants." "But cotton was still lower in 1894." I sur-

"Yes, it was over 82 a bale lower then, and that makes the planters mad, for they can't make ckinley a scapegoat. Cleveland got it down to lower prices in '94 by his Venezuela message threatening war with England and her spinners. If McKinley had gotten up a war scare with Spain we might have had three-cent cotton. Yes," continued Mr. Crow, "the pres cotton. Yes," continued Mr. Crow. "the present low price is caused by overproduction, aided by the large importations of the p twelve-cent and twenty-cent Thibet and Australian wool, which has been taking the place of cotton. Next year wool will be dearer and more cotton will be used. Then we will put millions of acres in Louisiana, Texas. Alabama, and Florida into cane sugar—not beet sugar, but came sugar—which we raise here in Henderson, Alexandria, and all over the Brazos and Red River bottoms." What has 4-cent cotton done to the South!" I asked, for the farmer oftener gets that price than more.

than more.

"It has turned all the cotton planters over to free silver."

If and all the salt-water cotton States are for free colonage. It is the old fallacy of "Coin" with the poor planter, that cotton has followed silver in the decline. The cotton planter now is generally a poor white or an ignorant negro, and they are easily led by the smart demagogues. As it looks now, if cotton does not go up before the next Presidential election, like wheat, meat, and fron, the cotton States will be solid for free silver. Alabama, Tennessee, Kantucky, and West Virginia, prod cing northern products, like wool, hemp, wheat, and iron, will not join in the free-silver craze.

What did I see in Mexico!

At El Paso I crosse: the Rio Grande to Juarez. Our 100-cent American silver is on one side and the 40-cent Mexican dollar is on the other. My car-fare across the river was five cents. When I gave the conductor a silver dollar he handed me back \$2.15 in Mexican silver and a ticket!

Mr. Bryan will notice when he buys American pro ucus that he pays 120 pr cent higher for them in Mexico than in the States. Ham that costs him 12 cents in El Paso will cost him 27 cents in Juarez. A Columbia bicycle coating \$100 in El Paso will cost \$220 in Juarez. than more.
"It has turned all the cotton planters over to

cents in Justez. A Columbia bicycle costing \$100 in El Paso will cost \$220 in Justez. Does Mr. Bryan find labor advanced in propor-

Does Mr. Bryan find labor advanced in proportion!

No. Labor has not doubled as it should. If a poor Mexican peon got 50 cents a day when Mexican silver was at par you will see him working for about 75 cents now. He is really getting about 30 cents. He doesn't understand meney. He knows he is getting more silver than he did before, and he is happy in his ignorance. Neither is the Mexican farmer getting 120 per cent. more for his corn and mest. This advance in Mexican products comes slowly, but it will undoubtedly come when the peons' brains begin to work.

What else will Mr. Bryan not'co?

He will notice that every Mexican who has held silver for twenty years has ost more than half his wesith. If he had \$10,000 in silver then (worth \$10,000 in gold) he will have about \$4,200 worth new. I found it the same in Japan and China and India. Yes, 1,200,000,000 neonle in our half-civi ized nations, now using detased silver, have lost more than half of their wealth. Has any American, Englishmen, German, or Frenchman lost a cent through his country's silver!

The editor of the Express in San Antonio saked

of the decoased silver owned by 1,200,000 half eavages ?

"What good will it do us," he said, "to jeopard our ow presperity in order to double the weith of Mexico, China, and In "ia !"

"It will double the wealth of 8,000 American "active Mexico."

Cheap Medical Attendance in the Country. From the Letter of an Orange County Physician to the Nedical Record.

In every country village of a thousand or more in habitants will be found two or three fraternal orders which put the medical attendance of their members up at auction to the lowest blider, or else try to make ridiculous terms with whomseever they may. In many places the remuneration for this work is \$1 a year per member of the society.

Another abuse is what are called "medical clubs." These admit to membership men and women, old and oung al ke, anybody that will pay the pittance. hich is usually a out \$1.25 per annum. The next grievance on the list is the cheap insur-ance business. There are a number of companies

that pay 25 and 50 cents for some form of examina tions; and they do their largest business among the es able to pay decent medical fees. The last and meane-t degradation of them all to the acceptance of medical practice farmed out for so much a year by rural town boards. Under my observation is a town containing a rural and village opulation of 2.000, covering an area of about ten les square. The Town Board has all the poor in

this town medically attended for \$30 a year. At the Inquest in Artsonn From the Chicago Nesce.

Broncho Pets-Heart disease Coroner-Are you sure of that

Broncho Pete-Sartin. The heart was an ace and

te had it up his sleeve. Great News from Dr. Turtaria Hepworth. Bitlis, Arm., Dec. 18.-I have arrived here.-Her For weeks the town of Bitlis had Been most profoundly stirred, As if by some mysterious power That was not seen or heard.

An men and women gazed Day after day toward the east Half fearful, half amazed. Day followed day, each day more full Of portent, and each one

More urgo at in its prophecy

Yet still it was profoundly felt.

The strange suspense at last was o'er. And those who had survived Were to:d in whispers, one by one, That Hepworth had arrived.

Then with a burst of 'bated breath All B this rose in glee, And forthwith burried through the street The visitor to sec.

The Ritlis band began to toot The Bitlis Guard & roed out, And two whole fire brigades cut loose

It was a gala time, indeed,

In Bittle on that day; Tartarin Hepworth in his mood Was positively gay. Ten thousand fluttering flags unfurled So all the world could see,

And on the corners of the streets Was frappéed water, free. All Bitlis boomed, and Hepworth, too And not a bit of gray

Was in their sky, except that Hep

existing circumstances," and solicits the 'we held up to soom and derision the WHAT BRYAN SEE IN TEXAS AND WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The town was quite en fite on Thursday night when the first Assembly of the winter took place at the Actoria. So many dinners were given in advance of it that the rolling of carriages and the flashing of jewels from their windows began at 9 o'clock, and did not cease until well into the following morning.

A great deal had been expected of this first Assembly, and it quite fulfille i the expectations. of the ladies, who had organized and arranged it. It was a gorgeous, glittering scene, its freshness redeeming to a certain extent the vividness of its coloring, the lustre of its sparkling jewels and blaze of its electric light, If there was a fault in the beauty and glow, it was that there was too much of it. But this is a fault on the right side, and it would be hyper-

Among the dinners that preceded the ball were Mrs. Whitney's, Mrs. Hitchcock's, and Judge Monson's. Mrs. Whitney gathered about her table a very striking assemblage of handsomes women, among them Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who looked charming in violet velvet and dismonds; Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. E. L. Baylles, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Herry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Morton, Miss Sloane, and Miss Gerry. These, with the hostess, who was handsomely costumed in blue satin, with a profusion of pearls and diamonds, helped to set off the dinner table, with its flowers and wealth of rold and silver plate, and made one of the most howy functions of the season.

The ladies receiving at the ball made a charming group, Mrs. Astor and Mrs. James A. Burien supplying dignity and diamonds while Mrs. Harry Whitney and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., were embodiments of youth and beauty. After supper, when the cotilion dancers were flocking to their places, the débutantes came largely to the front. They did not herd together in a flying group—as in the old days of a Patriarchs' ball at Delmonico's, when they were usually compared to a flert of white-winged yachts-but they formed by far the most numer ous and attractive part of the cotillon. They were all blooming and fresh, with sparkling eyes and those unmistakable indications of youth and health which are seldom seen in a second season or even at the close of a first.

make selections. Miss Leila Sloane probably excited the most admiring attention, although there were many of more regularity of feature. Miss Grinnell wore the handsomest and most showy costume, of rose-colored silk.embroidered with rhinestones and silver spangles. No abtempt was made to adhere to white as the conventional débutante's attire, but Miss Isabel Cameron wore her court dress, which was all of white tutle, with chiffon and daisies, and was extremely effective and becoming, Miss Mathilde Van Rensselser looked well in white satio, with scarlet trimmings, but there were very few who were no color in their ball frocks. Among those who seemed to be most continually on the floor were Miss Delafield, Miss Helen Morris, Miss De Kay, Miss Charlotte Post, Miss Clarkson, Miss Pell, Miss Alexander, and Miss Mary Kernochan. Mrs. Paget and Mr. Hadden led a beautiful cotillon, and Mrs. Paget looked extremely well in pale blue, with cascades of filmiest lace and strings of pearls.

Although there will be a very general departure from town for Christmes and New Year, yet the chances are that a short but gay season will come in between the first week in January and the beginning of Lent. Charitable enterprises will then be in abeyance until E ster, excepting three, which are to be delightful for their own sakes, like the four musical and dramatic breakfasts announced for Thursdays in January, and which will appeal to nearly every sense by which endeserters from society's ranks will then all have sailed away to foreign climes or settled themselves in Aiken's golf links and hunting grounds for the winter, and there will still be enough left to make town gay and fill the hearts of the young and happy with delight. The Metropolitan Opera House will be open, too, and the spacmode novelties of morning and evening performances at the Astoria will draw smaller and ess suffocating crowds.

in town for some days, will return to Hyde Park for the holidays. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will spend them at Westbury, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stevens at Hempstead, where In spite of the absence of the M. F. H .- and many of his most devoted adherents-cross country riding still goes on. It is said, by the

as artistically enjoyable. Miss Lydia Eustis will sing at one of them and Mrs. Sidney Harris will give recitations. The best professional talent for vaudeville and comic opera will be employed

Stokes, to Mr. Jules Vatable. Miss Stokes is at accomplished golfer, rider and skater, as well as a rich and bandsome girl, and Mr. Vatable is connected with the old family of that name, who many years ago were well known in New York. The marriage of Mr. Francis McNutt and Miss Margaret Ogden will take place on Jan. 4. Mr. McNutt was at one time a member of the Pope's official bousehold and also for several years an attaché of the American Legation at Madrid. The engagement, having been quite unexpected, has occasioned much surprise. A series of musical recitals, in with the Adamowski Quartet, will be given by

at the houses of several of her friends. The first one will be at Mrs. Ocirichs's on Jan. 3; the second at Mrs. L. P. Morton's, and the third at Mrs. H. P. Whitney's.
Among the strangers of distinction who will spend the winter in New York or its vicinity

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Miss Swan, a daughter of Mrs. Dyer by her previous marriege, will sail very shortly for the ther side, and Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence will occup their house in West Thirty-second street during the winter months.

Dinner dences are to be a feature of the winter's gayeties again, and the first one will be given by Mrs. Henry Slosne carly in January, Mrs. H. P. Whitney and Mrs. Almeric Paget following. The dinner dance is an outcome of the increase of metropolitan society and the impossibility of includin the whole of a lady's visiting list in the invitations to one great ball. They have been adopted by the ultra smart set, who thus weed out all those who are uninteresting and uninviting, and by dividing the remainder for the dinners, I ring them all to one house for the dance. This makes a teautiful cotilion composed of all the right people, and there is no crowding, no strangers, and no formality.

The fourth Seidl subscription concert at the

Astoria was the most successful of the season, a very large audience having assembled in spite of the wind and storm Mrs. Astor and Mrs. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor were in their box, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitney had with them Sir Edward and Lady Combrooke. Another box party was composed of Mr. and Mrs. Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Fish, and Mr. Cecil Baring. Scattered. about in the audience were Mr. and Mrs. Cass Canfield, Mrs. H. Le Grand Cannon, the Misses Sionne and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr. On the previous evening the fashion, ble world was divided between the Theotre of Musical Arts and the performance of "The Highwayman" at the Broadway Theatre. At the latter Mr. and Mrs. de Koven were present in their tox, with Mr. Fred Tams and Rawlins Cottonet, Their

friends railled round them in swarms. Every box was filled, and the theatre seemed like an evening reception, where every one knew and talked with the others.

to do regarding a modus vivendi which cured, which was so strongly supported by

barous industry.

This pretty scheme has been knocked in

the Rapid Transit act.

We entirely agree with him. A Canadian View of England's Situ-

ation.

the Nineteenth Century. This candid observer regards his mother country as a nation in the position of an impregnable fortress which has been armed with the finest artillery, supplied with limitless munitions and material of war. garrisoned beyond its needs, and stored with water for years to come, but in which no provision has been made for a secure and adequate supply of food, without

about one-fourth of what they require.

not "the guarantee"-the word is his own -of the vote of Parliament. The Parliamentary majority in Spain is now Conservative. It is announced that the Queen will dissolve the Cortes and call for a new election within three months, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. But the Liberals may win the election, having at their disposal the Governmental machinery, so powerful in Spain. On the other hand, they may not win, inas-

The instructions just sent by cable to and possible, in the far East.

Other poets than ROBERT BURNS have bewailed man's inhumanity to man, but none of them, so far as we can recollect, has

The Anglo-Saxon type of the genus grant wound his weary way toward the tient creatures that clumsily wallowed along the newly opened iron trail. The destruction of the American bison, it is true, has helped to solve the Indian problem. The warfare of the red men, who grounds, is transferred to the Interior Department, where traders and speculators fight over the passing tribes-and each other. But for this are due no thanks to the ruthless exterminators who still watch with flerce eyes the little bunch of buf-

Have a good hat: the secret of your looks But the words "beaver" and "castor" have long since ceased to be significant of anything but a reminiscence, figurative expressions without meaning to a younger

we have in mind the selfish lobsterers of

half the price of last year, he said:
"We have raised too much cotton, sir. Last

critical to dwell upon it

Among so many levely girls it is difficult to

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, who have been

"It will double the wealth of 8,000 American silver mine owners," said Mr. Bryan.

"Yes, it would do that," said the Texas editor. "It would make billionaires of the grasping mine owners, but what good would this do to the poor farmer who is selling his core and cotton for silver as good as gold now? Could his money be any better!

"And, Mr. Bryan, if your scheme to double the value of all the commercial silver in the world failed, where would the \$625,000,000 in silver which we have coined go to? Would it go down in the gene rl wreck?"

The reporters say Mr. Bryan was silent and went on looki g at the airships.

ELI PERKINS.

ELI PERKINS.

Way, that Mr. C. Albert Stevens has bought the old knows on the corner of Fifth avenue and Sixteenth street, and will fit it up for his private residence. It so seldom hap no that the old snacious downtown mansions recommend themselves to young married people that one is inclined to look upon the so-called purchase as a myth.

All the best-known, most amiable and attractive women in society have conspired to organize and arrange a series of musical and dramatic breakfasts at the Astoria on the four Thursdays in January, which promise to be socially as well

and the very best breakfasts served. The engagement has been announced of Miss Elizabeth Stokes, daughter of Mr. Thomas

Miss Lydia Eustis during the month of January

are the Count and Countess de Gallifet, the lat ter a daughter of Mr. Frederic Stevens and sister of Mrs. Frederic Allen.